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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Egypt And The Sudan

It was not to be expected that the recall of the British Ambassador to Egypt and the Governor-General of the Sudan, together with the return to London of the Egyptian Ambassador, would produce any sensational development in the Anglo-Egyptian dispute. Both sides are still exploring and explaining viewpoints, and first necessity is to find some common ground on which to start direct negotiations. Two big questions are at issue in the present exchanges: the future of the Suez Canal Zone in its relation to Middle East defence; and the future of the Sudan. Now that the baneful influence of the Wafdists on Egyptian policy has, at least for the moment, been removed, the problem of the canal zone may possibly be seen in perspective by the Egyptian Government. Admittedly a solution is difficult to reach because it requires an adjustment between the needs of an effective Middle East defensive system and the resolve of Egypt to free her soil from the presence of British troops. Nevertheless, these are interlocking matters and cannot be dealt with separately.

THE second question concerns the future of the Sudan. A sharp conflict of opinion exists between Britain and Egypt over the subject. Britain is committed to do all she can to assist the Sudanese to self-government, while Egypt views any such development with feelings almost of alarm. Egypt has, reluctantly, admitted the right of the Sudanese to decide their own future, but she has convinced herself that the Nationalist movement in the Sudan is essentially anti-Egyptian in design and intention, and because of this she has refused hitherto to be associated with any plans for constitutional development. Yet many attempts have been made by Britain to advance proposals to settle the Sudanese problem on terms that go far to meet all reasonable Egyptian demands. Last year, for example, it was proposed that a resident international commission be set up to advise the two parties to the condominium on the best methods by which the Sudanese people could attain self-government and thereafter decide their form of policy and their relations with Britain and Egypt.

THIS, and other compromise suggestions, have been rejected by Egypt. Nor has Cairo come forward with any practical alternatives. Much depends now on whether Hilali Pasha is prepared to be more moderate than his predecessors in approaching the problem. Britain cannot retreat from the undertaking she has given that the people of the Sudan shall attain self-government by the end of this year. On the other hand, she recognises the strong ties of common interest which link the Sudan to neighbouring Egypt. It is this factor which has influenced the British Government to explore methods, whereby Sudanese opinion in the Anglo-Egyptian dispute can be consulted. Even here, however, difficulties abound. They are created by the existence in the Sudan of two sharply divided political factions—pro-British and pro-Egyptian; wherefore any appeal to the one must be expected to suffer rejection by the other. Unless, of course, Egypt indicates willingness to associate herself with such an overture. That would seem to offer to the best starting point for successful negotiations.

RIOTS DESCRIBED AT SEDITION TRIAL

Police Superintendent Cross-Examined

A description of the Nathan Road riots on March 1 was given by Police Superintendent D. G. MacPherson when the trial of the publisher, printer and editor of the Ta Kung Pao on charges of sedition was resumed before Mr Justice Williams at the Supreme Court this morning.

Mr MacPherson told how he saw burning police vehicles, of Chinese trying to set fire to other cars, of stone-throwing and general disorder. He said he assumed full responsibility for the action which the Police took to quell the rioting.

After he had completed his evidence, Mr MacPherson was cross-examined by Mr Percy Chen, leading counsel for the defence.

First witness called was Ho Sai-wai, clerk in the SCA in charge of the registration of newspapers. He gave evidence of the registration of the Ta Kung Pao and said that Fei Yim-ming, proprietor and publisher, signed that the particulars were true in the presence of witness and the Hon. R. R. Todd, in his capacity as Registrar of Newspapers. Witness produced signed copies of the Ta Kung Pao of February 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 and March 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Mr Chen: You have not any Tass Agency in Hongkong?—I don't know of such an agency. Counsel then returned to the New China News Agency and witness agreed that he had seen correspondence between the Agency and Mr Todd.

Mr Chen: Do you or do you not know whether this news agency is a branch office?

Witness: I do not know.

Witness said he did not follow the activities of the agencies.

Asked if he would agree that the New China News Agency was the State agency of the Central People's Government giving out news concerning China in Hongkong, witness said that the Agency was sometimes considered to be semi-official.

Mr Chen then handed witness seven copies of the China Digest. Witness said that it was registered with the Registry, Supreme Court, and for that reason no copies came to his hand.

There was no re-examination by Mr Hooton.

Mr Hooton: Unless there is something to show some relevance to these papers they should not go in at all at this stage. My learned friend has not chosen to vouchsafe in what way they can go in at this stage. I ask your Lordship to rule the papers are not admissible in evidence on that ground.

His Lordship said that the papers could be put in later when the Defence case opened. He ruled they were irrelevant as exhibits in the Court now and they were not to go in.

Mr Chen then said that the papers were to go in and the papers were to be brought back to Court for the defence.

His Lordship: You could ask this witness to return at a later stage. It is not for a judge to say to the prosecution or the defence as to how they are to call their witnesses.

Mr Chen: I ask now that this witness, being in Court for the prosecution and the defence for all purposes, be allowed now to put in these documents.

His Lordship: I say not at this stage.

Mr Chen: Very well, my Lord. Mr Chen (to witness): So far as the English newspapers are

concerned, Mr Ho, is the South China Morning Post registered?

Witness: Yes.

Mr Chen: And the Tiger Standard?

Witness replied in the affirmative and added that he had brought with him copies of the S.C.M. Post of March 5 and 11.

Asked about news agencies, witness said that they all were not yet registered.

Mr Chen: Is Reuters incorporated in England?

Witness: I do not know.

Mr Chen: You have not any Tass Agency in Hongkong?—I don't know of such an agency. Counsel then returned to the New China News Agency and witness agreed that he had seen correspondence between the Agency and Mr Todd.

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SUP'S EVIDENCE

Duncan George MacPherson, ASP, Divisional Superintendent of Yau-mai, then entered the witness-box. He described the Yau-mai Police division area which included Tsimshatsui, Yau-mai and Mongkok.

Speaking about the events of March 1, witness said that he went into the Tsimshatsui area at 8 a.m. that day. Large crowds had collected shortly after 1 p.m. near the railway station. They were quite cheerful, quite orderly and many of them were carrying what looked like banners attached to bamboo.

Shortly before 4 p.m. the crowd dispersed, said witness. A train had arrived from Lowu at 3.20 p.m. and he met it. He spoke to Mr Y. R. Mok, a member of the Bar of this Colony, who alighted from the train. Mr Mok accompanied witness along Salisbury Road and addressed the crowd and then readily dispersed.

"I stayed until about 7.50 p.m. had gone," said Mr MacPherson. "They went along Nathan Road in a northerly direction. I proceeded along Nathan Road, then Jordan Road and back to my headquarters at Yau-mai Police Station, 1

DYNAMITERS Let Loose Flood Waters

Richmond, Miss., Apr. 23.

Dynamiters who apparently hoped to save their own downstream land blasted two huge holes in a levee today, turning the Missouri River flood waters loose on 2,000 acres of rich farmland near Orlick, Missouri.

Five families were driven from their homes by the crush of water.

The Ray County prosecutor, Dick Dale, said there were "several suspects" and evidence in the case would be submitted to the Grand Jury scheduled to convene next week.

"We believe the dynamiting was done in the hope of relieving pressure on the downstream levees," said Mr Dale.

Besides the dynamite which was detonated, investigators found three charges, each consisting of 25 sticks of dynamite, buried nearby. Five families were forced from their homes when the flood surged through holes 50 feet and 100 feet long. The water rose quickly to a depth of 12 feet in some places.

The levee is privately owned but was rebuilt by the government after previous flood damage.—United Press.

Malan Wins First Round

Capetown, Apr. 23.

South Africa's Nationalist Prime Minister, Dr Daniel Malan, tonight won the first round of the constitutional battle over the Supreme Court's rejection of his Government's coloured voters law.

By 71 votes to 55, the House of Assembly rejected a move by Opposition leader Jacobus Steyn of the United Party to present introduction of a Government bill to set up a high court of Parliament which would have the final say on legislative matters above the Supreme Court.

The bill empowers the high court of Parliament to set aside

any judgment of the Supreme Court on any act of Parliament since the Statute of Westminster in December 1931.

It was the Supreme Court's rejection last month of Dr Malan's law to put coloured voters on a separate list which touched off the present constitutional crisis.—Reuter.

Miners Buried Alive

Berlin, Apr. 23.

Rescue workers have abandoned attempts to reach 34 miners buried alive in a collapsed shaft of Martin Hoop Colliery at Zwickau, Saxony, where 13 men were killed last Sunday, the official East German news agency said today.

The East German Prime Minister, Otto Grotewohl, said at a memorial ceremony for the dead today that the State would look after the bereaved relatives and the miners injured in the disaster.

Twenty-seven men who were badly hurt were reported to be out of danger.—Reuter.

Taft's Hopes For Nomination Fade

New York, Apr. 23.

General Eisenhower's landslide victory in the Pennsylvania Republican primary election yesterday was seen by most political observers here today as the beginning of the end of Senator Robert Taft's hopes of getting the Republican nomination.

By winning three-quarters of the popular vote against the Senator and Mr Harold Stassen, the General has gained an important psychological advantage, they said.

The result was seen especially as almost certain to have considerable effect on wavering Republicans in other States.

The General's own supporters are hailing his success in Pennsylvania—and also his almost complete blanketing of Senator Taft in the New York elections of delegates—as "another great popular endorsement" of his candidature.

Stasseners also saw significance in the fact that nearly 18,000 Democrats—the Opposition Party—wrote in Eisenhower's name on their party's ballot paper.

LATEST COUNT

The evidence was in these figures of the latest count tonight—3,127 out of a total of 6,421 polling centres:—

Republicans:—

Eisenhower 825,922
Taft (write in) 166,451
Stassen 177,599
Write-in votes for other candidates' totalled fewer than 10,000.

Democrats:—

Senator Estes Kefauver 81,442
(write in) 21,358
President Truman 17,712
(write in) 2,869
Governor Adlai Stevenson (write in) 1,538
Averell Harriman 1,328
Taft (write in) 1,291
Senator Richard Russell (write in) 1,291

Senator Estes Kefauver, of Tennessee, walked off victor in the "popularity contest," but his victory gave Senator Kefauver no guarantee of support of any of the delegates in the 70-vote group which will go to Chicago publicly uncommitted.

Many had signed pledges they will support the popular choice, but the pledges are not binding.

Most of New York State's 84 Democratic Convention votes will go to Averell Harriman, Federal Mutual Security Administrator, a "favourite son" candidate.

He was endorsed by 45 of the State's 62 Democratic County Chairmen last week and yesterday announced he would actively seek the nomination. Senator Kefauver also has the promise of some support.

On the Republican voting, Senator Taft had asked supporters not to vote for him, but his write-in votes gave him a lead over Mr Stassen.

Senator Taft's Eastern campaign manager, John Hamilton, said he regarded the Senator's showing as "rather remarkable." He said General Eisenhower was on the ballot and his supporters campaigned for votes, while Senator Taft was not on the (Continued on back Page Col. 7)

Convict Mutineers Try To Seize American Prison Arsenal

Jackson, Michigan, Apr. 23.

At the point of the gun, alert and heavily-armed guards today smashed an attempt by 173 convict mutineers here to break into the arsenal of the world's largest gaol.

The convicts, holding ten prison guards as hostages in a besieged cell block, were turned back as they tried to gain entry into a tunnel leading to the building which houses the arsenal.

Shouting from behind their barricades, the mutineers later challenged Michigan Governor Williams to negotiate with them on their terms—which include no reprisals and certain prison reforms.

Earlier in the day six shivering rebels were flung out of the embattled cell block, five of them covered with blood after being beaten with chains. The sixth was pushed out unhurt because he was an old man.

The mutineers had seemed in no hurry earlier today to call off their rebellion, which the ringleaders are conducting in dictator fashion. They kept it going even though prison officials had accepted their main conditions.

Warden Julian N. Frisbie made a bid for an armistice in a midnight parley with one of the ringleaders, Earl Ward—a dangerous psychopathic robber. The two men talked over the goal telephone system. Ward sent word last night over the inter-communication system "if anybody gets tough or tries rushing, the officers (hostages) are going to die."

A force of 600 State police and guards are now concentrated at the prison. One convict was killed and at least nine were injured, and four State troopers injured and three guards beaten in rioting which caused \$2,000,000 worth of damage.

In today's attempt on the arsenal, the convicts were reported to have ripped off a metal cover over a tunnel entrance within block 15. The sound of banging gave them away, and State police and guards rushed into the tunnel.

prolonging the mutiny and what to do with the hostages.

Two of the six inmates expelled after being beaten with chains were in a serious condition tonight.

Warden Frisbie promised the rebels "there will be no mass punishment"—if they called it quits and surrendered the hostages safely. But he said "Ward showed 'no particular reaction' to this peace bid."

The mutineers' manifesto included: no reprisals against the leaders; a more liberal parole policy; establishment of an inmate council to meet monthly with the goal administration, and end to the use of "inhuman restraint equipment" in the disciplinary block (which is block 15), better ventilation and light in prison, and improved segregation of mental cases.

At a news conference, Warden Frisbie denied the convicts' charges of brutality. But he said he would agree to investigate and make any needed reforms in administration.

The number of guard hostages was reduced to ten last night after the mutineers released Thomas E. Elliott, 34, as they had promised to do when two of their leaders returned, after broadcasting an appeal against violence.—Reuter.

NO SURRENDER

Jackson, Apr. 23.

Mutinous convicts in a besieged cell block at Southern Michigan Prison said today that they would release another hostage guard at 7 p.m. GMT but still would not surrender although the warden accepted all their demands for better treatment.

The deputy warden, Vern Fox, reported that the mutineers would elaborate on their "price for peace" over the prison's public address system later today.

Another hostage probably will be freed for the privilege of addressing the 4,600 other inmates if the previous system is followed.

The warden denied reports that cellblock 15 inmates had attempted to rush through a tunnel to the administration building and prison officers today.

"There is no truth to that at all," he declared. "There are all sorts of erroneous rumours and this is just another of them."—United Press.

Parcel Bomb Killer On Trial

Verden, Lower Saxony, Apr. 23.

Erich von Halacz, 22, self-confessed parcel bomb killer, listened unmoved in court today to the evidence of one of his victims, who has lost most of his eyesight and his sense of taste completely, is deaf in one ear and horribly disfigured.

But he was visibly moved when his stepfather wept while telling the court of his adopted son's criminal development.

Halacz confirmed in court today that he had himself prepared and sent off the parcel bombs last November which killed an office girl and the editor of a Bremen newspaper.

George Keese, an explosives expert, said he had adopted the boy—an illegitimate child—out of pity and because his own marriage had been childless.

Erich's first lapse of honesty was in 1948. From then on thefts, falsifying documents and other crimes followed upon one another.

Dr Werner Wien, feature editor of the Bremer Nachrichten, told the court how the bomb exploded in his editor's office. He said the editor, Dr Wolfard, was killed by the bomb explosion while he, the witness, leaned over his own mail. Dr Wien said only minutes later he realised that his own head was covered in blood, his nose ripped open and his head torn with splinters.

Dr Wien was led into the court on the arm of an attendant. He has been in hospital for five months.

Asked by the court what the defendant's attitude towards his crime was, Police Inspector Herbert Roeder replied Halacz had made this remark: "What is the difference between a hero and a criminal? I put stamps on parcels which caused the death of two people. An alarm during the war pressed a button and through this bomb killed innumerable people."—Reuter.

DISSENTERS

Violence broke out among the mutineers themselves yesterday as they purged their own dissenters. They were said to have quarrelled whether to

Reds Reject A New UN Proposal

Panmunjom, Apr. 23.

The Communists revealed today that the United Nations has submitted a revised prisoner list designed to let the Reds "save face" on their demand for a forced return of all captives.

The Communists, in a radio dispatch monitored in Tokyo, called it a "disgraceful American scheme" and accused the Allies of violating the news blackout agreement on the prisoner exchange talks.

The dispatch indicated that it would be rejected.

The revised lists according to the broadcast, eliminate the names of those captives who prefer not to return to Communism. This was described by the Reds as a "ministerial omission" and what Allied observers at the truce talks called a "face saving way out."

It was the first official indication from either side of what occurred since the talks were put under the news blackout on March 25, in the hope that progress could be made if they were conducted without daily publicity.

The broadcast said the United Nations violated the secrecy agreement by "letting out hints through the United Press" of what was going on at the meetings.

(The United Press has carried no "hints" from truce officials on the prisoner talks since they went into secret sessions. It carried a speculation from its correspondents at Panmunjom that revised lists might be submitted.)—United Press.

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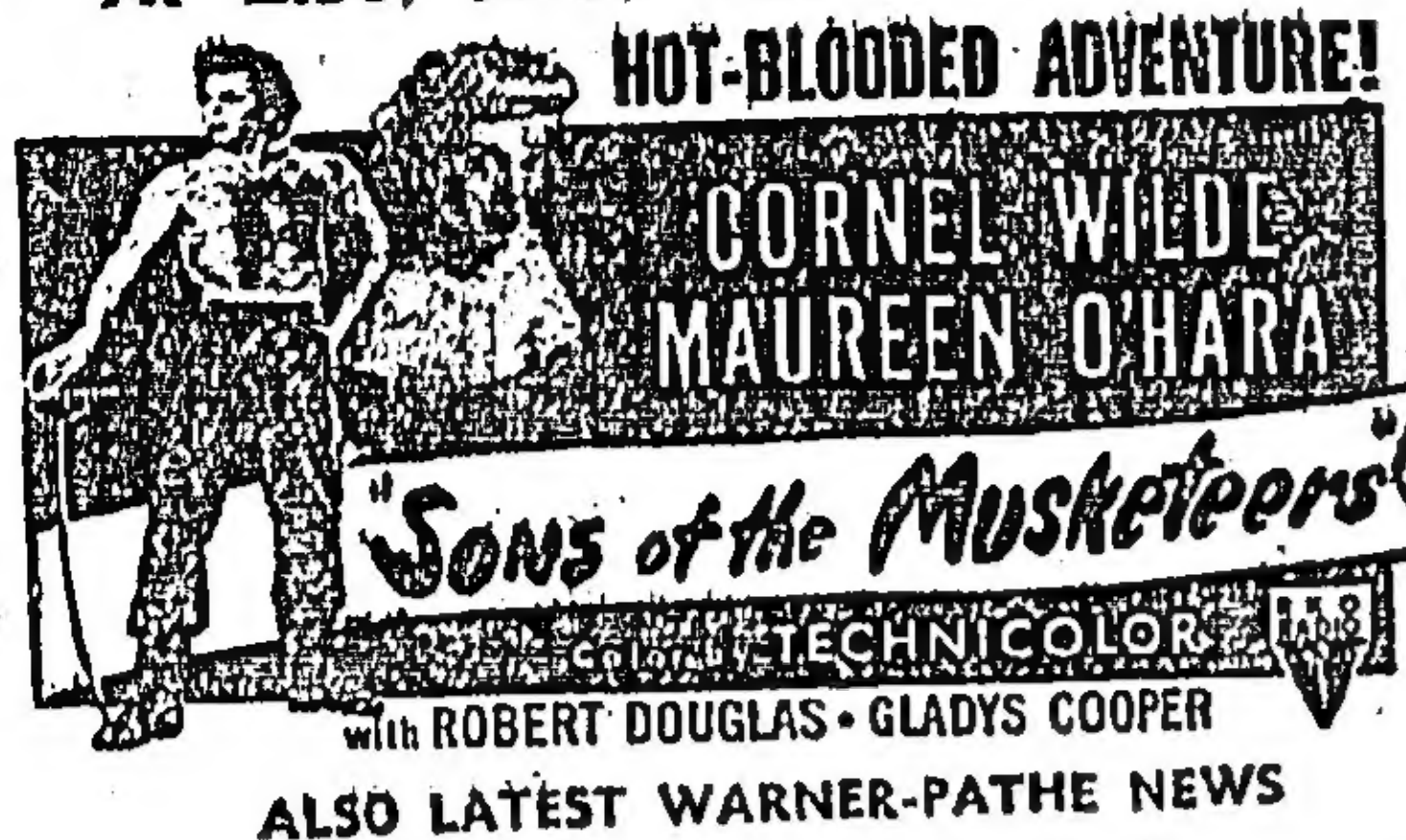
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6. "Ten Tall Men"
"Motion Picture Herald"
(Vol. 186, No. 5)

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Te-Morrow: "THE PRINCE WHO WAS A THIEF"

"An Uncomfortable Period Of Anxiety Ahead," Says Marshal Alexander BUT WAR LESS LIKELY

Duke Loses To A Machine

London, Apr. 23.
The Duke of Edinburgh lost a game of morris and crossed the play against an electronic machine during his visit to National Physical Laboratory at Teddington today.
"You can't beat the machine," the Duke was told, "but if you make no mistakes you can draw the game."
When the Duke was shown the "electronic brain," he was asked by one of the scientists for the date of his birth—June 10, 1923. The figures 10, sixth month of the year and 1923 were recorded, and immediately a light showed against Wednesday in the days of the week card, indicating that the Duke was born on a Wednesday.
The machine also, by this method, gave the day of the week of the battle of Trafalgar as Monday—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN ENVOY AT THE F.O.

London, Apr. 23.
The Egyptian Ambassador, Amr Pasha, called on Sir James Bowker, Assistant Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, this afternoon.
It was learned from an authoritative source that he did not today receive the expected formal statement of the British proposals on which Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, has been working. But he had a general talk about the probable development of British policy.—Reuter.

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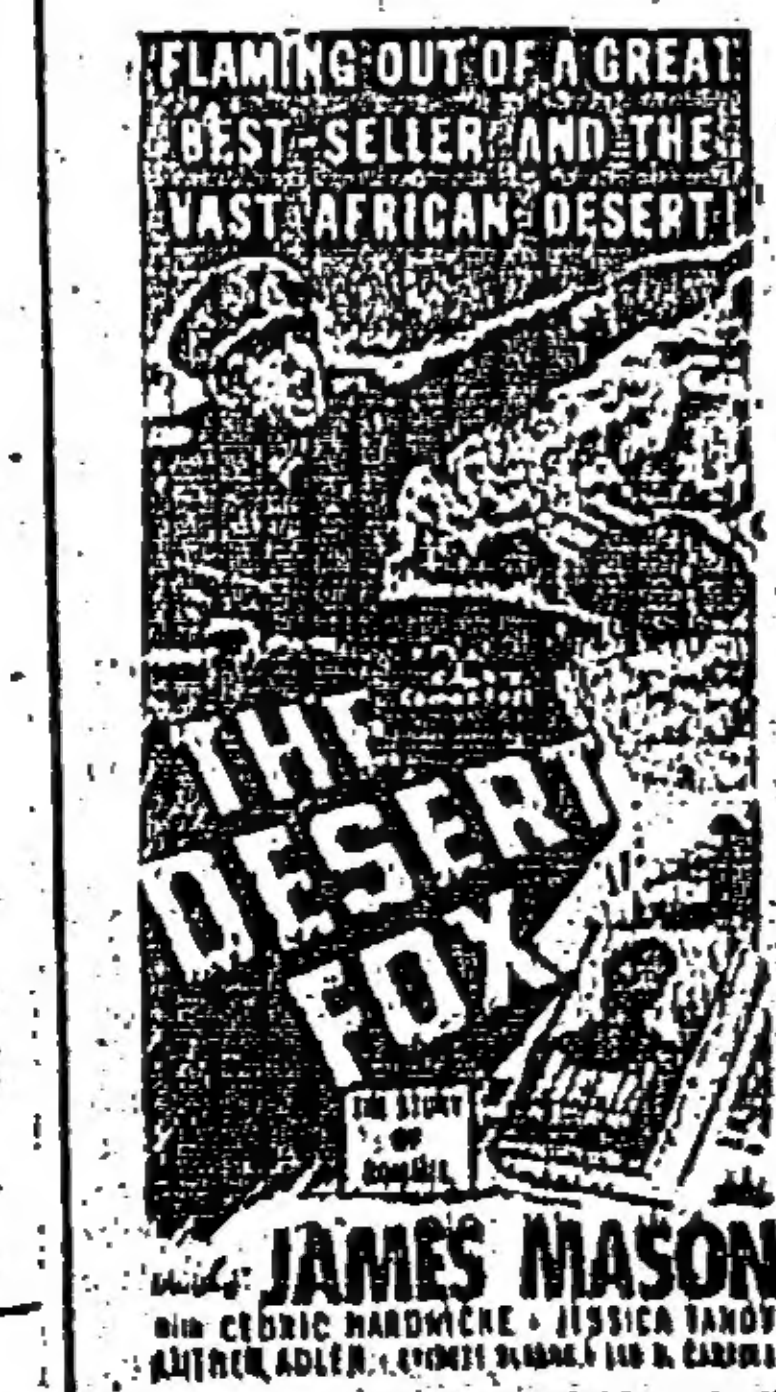


- 25, F. Union Station.
26, S. A. Streetcar Named Desire.
27, S. Dumbo.
28, M. Lorna Doone.
29, T. Three Secrets.
30, W. American Guerrilla in the Philippines.
May 1, T. The Tales of Hoffmann.

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SHOWING TO-DAY
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London, Apr. 23.
Field-Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis, the Defence Minister, said in the House of Lords tonight: "If a third World War is less likely today than it was a year ago it is because we and our Allies have set about putting our defences in order and in organising our immense potential strength to resist aggression."

Earl Alexander, who was making his first speech in his new post, added that an uncomfortable period of anxiety lay ahead.
It was urgent for every man and woman engaged in war production to produce armaments as quickly as possible. Time was of prime importance.

Earl Alexander said that the rate of Britain's rearmament must be affected by the grave worsening of her balance of payments. Even so she continued to make a most impressive contribution to the defence of the free world—second only to the gigantic programme of the United States.

In the current year defence expenditure was expected to absorb over one-fifth of the gross output of the goods and services of the British people, he said.

About eight per cent of the employed population would be directly employed on defence work.

Earl Alexander said, "As members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation we shall play our full part in defending the free world and also ourselves. He hoped that deliveries of the F-86 fighter aircraft from Canada and the United States would begin next year."

PREVENTING WAR

Earl Alexander said that defence orders placed in Britain by the end of March amounted to nearly £1,500,000,000. He could not say just how long it would take to fulfil the original three-year £4,700,000,000 arms programme. But it was clear that the cost would be greater than the original estimate and that plans would take longer to achieve.

Earl Alexander concluded: "I feel confident that this time, provided we can arm our people with the best equipment, we shall achieve something far better and more noble than to gain final victory on the battlefield. I believe that we shall prevent the start of a third World War."

Turning to Europe, Lord Alexander stated "Her Majesty's Government regards the Paris Conference for the creation of a European defence community as being of vital importance."

"We intend to play our full part with the European defence force although not ourselves becoming an actual member of the European defence community."

Speaking of British military strength, he said: "If there were another global war, a more rapid mobilisation of manpower would be needed than was the case in 1939. By 1954, we shall have built up a reserve under the National Service Act of about half a million men. In addition we shall have about 200,000 volunteer reservists. But we should still need larger numbers of reservists to meet mobilisation requirements."

MALAYAN WAR

Speaking of Britain's allies, he said "We can count on the help of the Commonwealth in operations not only in Europe but in the Middle East and the Far East. We are linked in the most friendly relations with the United States."

On the subject of Malaya, Lord Alexander declared, "In Malaya we have been engaged in continuous operations for nearly four years."

"This is a contest in which political factors complicate the military problem and where it is essential that there should be the closest integration between the civil, military and political authorities."

"General Sir Gerald Templer, as High Commissioner in Malaya, has been given direct command over all the armed forces engaged in the operations to ensure that there is the closest integration between the military and the civil authorities."

"While his vigorous direction of our affairs in Malaya is beginning to have its effect, I can not promise an early ending of the conflict."

REB STRATEGY
To give you some idea of our commitments there, we have about 38,000 British, Gurkha, Malay and other colonial troops in Malaya and Singapore as well as about 8,000 locally-enlisted men.

There are also a number of Royal Air Force and Royal Australian Air Force squadrons engaged in the Malayan operations.

"These operations in Korea and in Malaya are good examples of Communist strategy in compelling us to send forces to parts of the world where we should not in the ordinary way station troops either at all or in any considerable numbers."

Viscount Alexander of Hillsborough, former Labour Defence Minister, who had initiated the debate, said many people were concerned as to the way in which the long drawn-out armistice negotiations were proceeding in Korea.

EARNST EFFORT
He thought the House should know more about who was really conducting the negotiations—were they purely military or were they under the special guidance of the United Nations diplomatic representatives?

Field-Marshal Earl Alexander replied that the United Nations were trying earnestly to negotiate a satisfactory armistice but it took two to make an agreement.

The Air Minister, Lord de Lisle, and Dudley said that guided missiles had been given super-priority with certain types of aircraft and Centaur tanks. But in getting on with the research and development of guided weapons, the Supply Ministry was restricted.

The factories which had the necessary design staff, skilled draughtsmen, skilled metallurgists and all the design and production teams necessary for these extremely complicated weapons, were very limited.—Reuter and France-Presse.

MUSSOLINI FUNERAL RUMOURED

Rome, Apr. 23.
The weekly magazine Epoca said today that the remains of the late Italian dictator, Benito Mussolini, would be removed from his secret burial place and reinterred at his birthplace of Predappio very soon, perhaps on Friday.

Epoca, in a special illustrated article, said a Fascist-inscribed sarcophagus had been constructed on orders two months ago from Mussolini's family. It quoted the townspeople of Predappio as saying: "The funeral of Il Duce will take place on April 25."

There was no comment in Rome from Government officials, who have long refused to divulge the present burial place of the dictator, who was killed by partisans in Northern Italy in 1945.

The body was stolen once from its secret unmarked grave, but later was recovered by the authorities and reburied "somewhere in Italy". The Government does not want it to become a "shrine to Fascism"—United Press.

Progress Registered In Talks On Trieste

London, Apr. 23.
A Foreign Office spokesman said today that distinct progress was made at today's session of the Anglo-American-Italian conference on Trieste.

This is the first time since the conference started some three weeks ago that progress has been officially announced.

Britain and America are discussing with Italy the possibility of giving Italy a share in the administration of the Anglo-American Zone of the Free Territory. This zone includes the city and port of Trieste.

The Foreign Office spokesman said that the outlines of the proposals under discussion might officially be made public after tomorrow's session.

Diplomatic quarters here believe that the amendments recently made to the British and American proposals for transferring government in the local administration of the Anglo-American Zone to Italian control have made possible a high measure of the Italian approval.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, told the House of Commons today that Yugoslavia was being kept in touch with the progress of the present talks in London on the future of Trieste.

The representations made by a Slovene delegation which had come to London were being considered.

The purpose of the present talks was strictly limited and concerned with certain arrangements of administration. It was quite clear that it was a long-term settlement about which the Slovenes were concerned.

It had been made quite clear to Yugoslavia that any agreement reached in London would not prejudice any long-term settlement.—Reuter.

Burma Drive Continuing

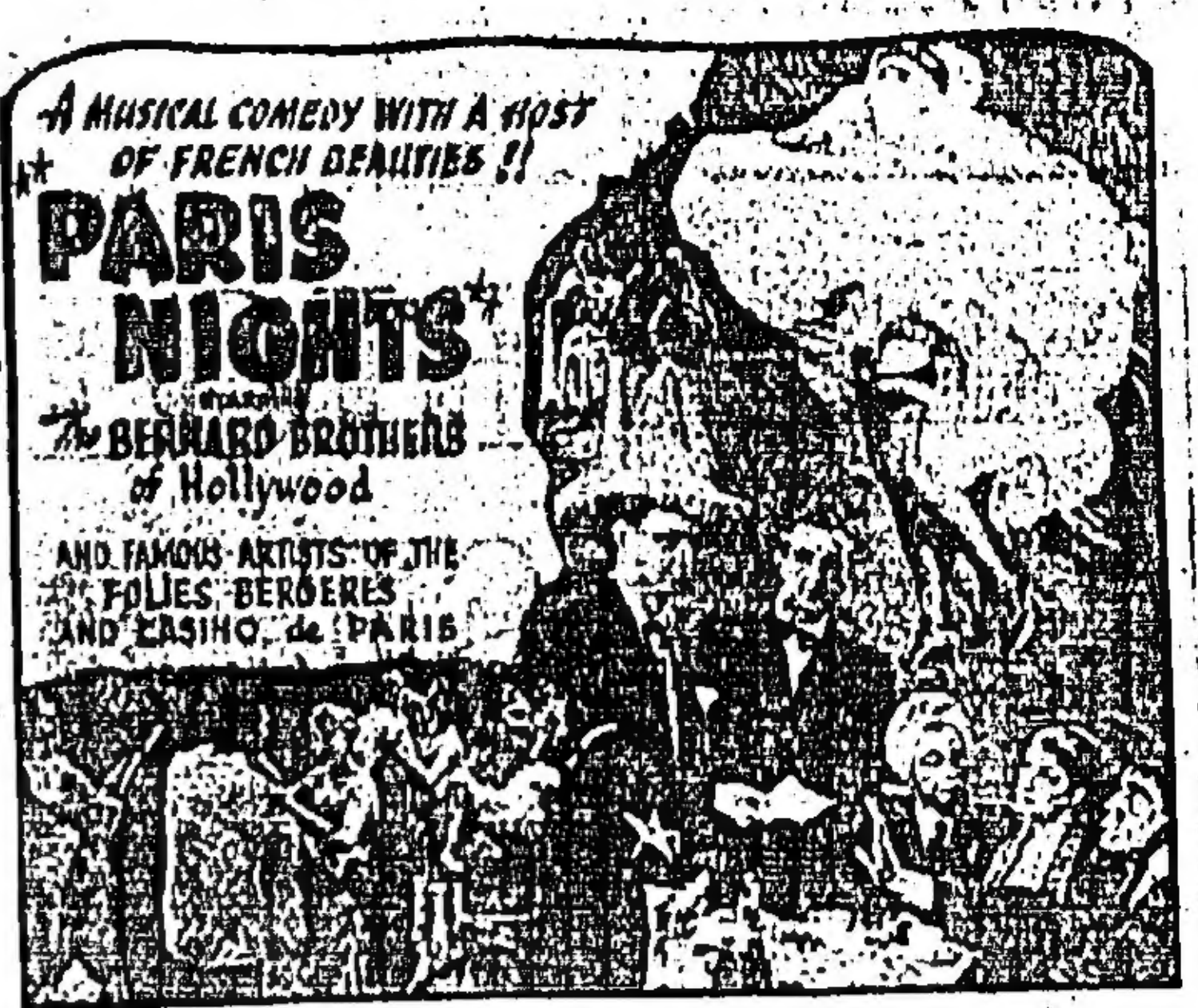
Rangoon, Apr. 23.
The Prime Minister, Thakin Nu, said today that punitive action by the Burmese Army against the Chinese Nationalists in Kungtung was continuing.

He also confirmed that Britain refused Burma's request to postpone paying the first instalment on its debt, but said there will be further negotiations.

The draft of the peace treaty with Japan had been completed but economic matters such as reparations would take some time to straighten out.

The joint venture with the Burmah Oil Company was being held up because assessments are still being made of its assets. Britain had indicated it is still interested in lending Burma money to buy one-third of the company's assets.—United Press.

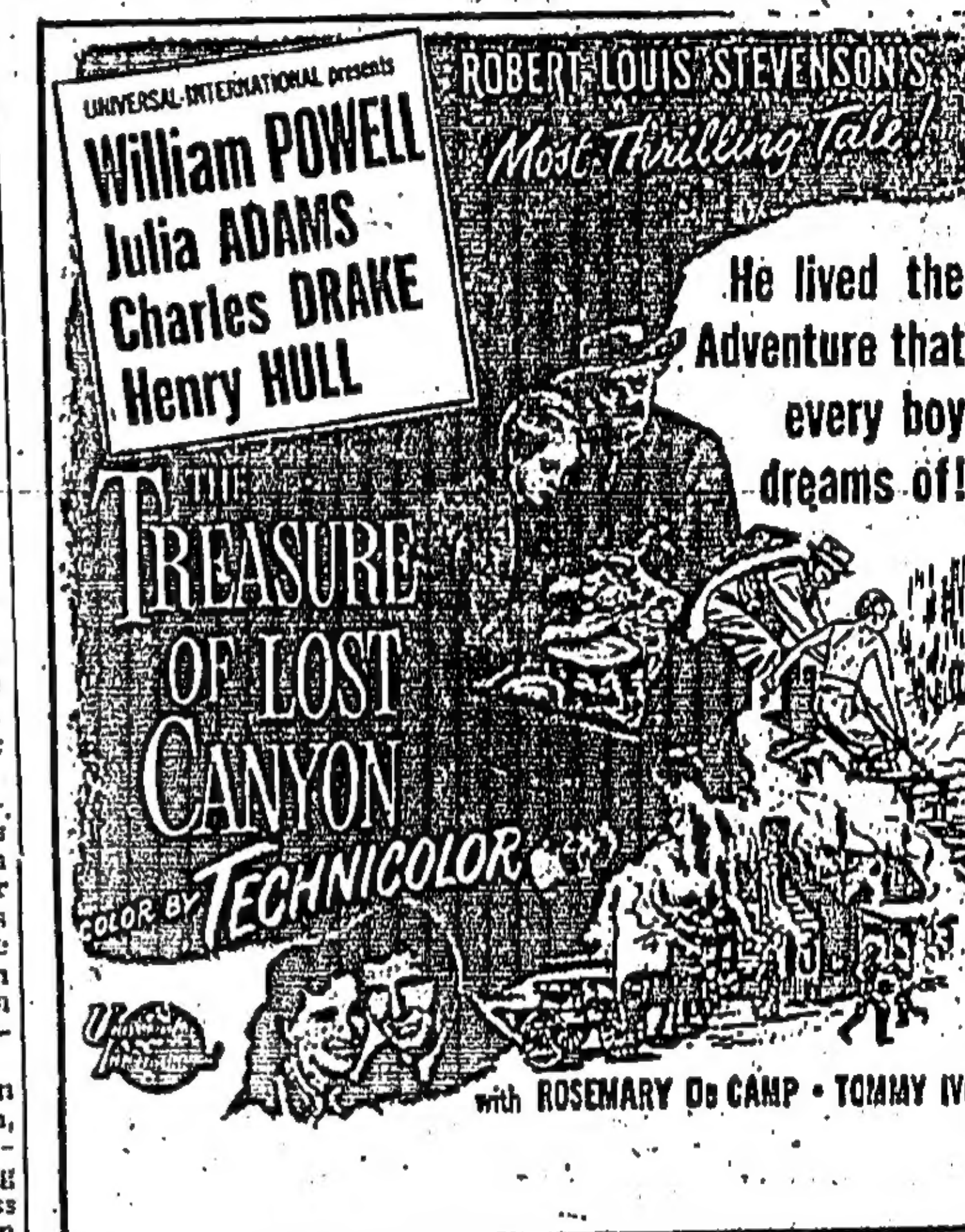
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SAAR TALKS BREAK DOWN

Franco-German Negotiations A Failure

"No Point In Continuing Talks," Adenauer Says

Bonn, Apr. 23.

The Saar flared up as an international problem again today when the West German Chancellor, Dr Konrad Adenauer, told Parliament that the present line of negotiations with France over the industrially rich pocket territory had failed.

He said that continuation of the negotiations was for the present impossible. And he warned: "The Federal Government will continue to urge the French Government to keep to its agreements."

"The problem of the Saar is of a nature to disturb, if not to prevent entirely, European integration," he added.

The Saar, with 900,000 people in its 733-square-mile area of rich coal and ore territory, was part of the Nazi Reich during the war and for a few years before. Now it is semi-autonomous and economically linked with France.

(In Paris today a French Foreign Office spokesman said that France has rejected a German suggestion for an immediate investigation into electoral conditions in the Saar. "France will not appoint its members to the Saar Investigating Commission until Franco-German talks about the future status of the Saar have got under way and there is some indication that a solution might be reached," he added.)

Dr Adenauer told Parliament today that the attitude of the French Parliament had convinced him that there was no point in continuing his negotiations with the French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, begun earlier this year.

Pressed by the Social Democratic opposition, Dr Adenauer revealed part of the exchange of letters with M. Schuman during the past fortnight.

Dr Adenauer had asked M. Schuman whether France was ready to nominate three members to the Commission, whose formation was agreed between the two men last month, to see whether democratic conditions for free elections existed in the Saar.

M. Schuman had replied last Monday that the examination of conditions in the Saar could not be treated independently of a settlement of the whole question.

Since the French Senate had decided on April 1 that no final settlement of the Saar might alter the Saar's present political detachment from Germany and economic attachment to France, continuation of the negotiations was for the present impossible, Dr Adenauer said.

But he added that he would still look to obtain "democratic freedoms" for the inhabitants of the territory, though he did not say how.

Heinrich Ollenhauer, acting leader of the Social Democratic opposition, described the Government's Saar policy as "a complete fiasco".

Herr Ollenhauer said that the Government should challenge the freedom of the Saar's political institutions in the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe at their next meeting.

The Government should then put forward practical terms of view that the Saar is a part of Germany.

LONDON TALKS

West Germany should not take one step further towards European integration — and especially the European Army — until the Saar question was satisfactorily settled.

During the debate Dr Adenauer said that he had discussed with M. Schuman in London last January all possibilities for a solution of the Saar, including the creation of a European territory which could be the seat of the Schuman Plan High Authority.

Many Deputies, including representatives of the Government coalition, rejected "Europeanisation" of the Saar along with "annexation" and "separation".

Dr Adenauer then explained that there was a distinction between "Europeanisation" of the Saar and the creation of a European territory in the Saar. Deputies underlined him to mean that the European territory discussed in London was to have included a part only of the present Saar territory along with some French territory across the border.

Clarifying a point about the constitution of the planned Saar Commission, Dr Adenauer said that it was to have consisted of French and German members with the Saar taking part.

"It was never said or even suggested," he hinted that the Saar Government be given full status in the Commission or that it be given a right to vote," he said.

The Parliament then adopted by 494 votes against 136, with eight abstentions, a resolution moved by the coalition "parties" which said:

1. — The Saar, according to international law, is German territory.

2. — Present conditions in the Saar were created without legal justification and against the democratic principles of self-determination.

3. — German territory cannot be disposed of illegally without German consent.

4. — "We strive through European union to overcome national borders in mutual respect for right and freedom."

The Social Democrats, who had entered a more sharply worded motion, and the Communists, voted against the Government parties' resolution.

The Social Democratic motion, rejected by 169 votes against 142, with 18 abstentions, included the additional sentence that the "Bundesrat" (Parliament) will not agree to any solution contradicting these principles. — Reuter.

Nevada Bomb Was Different Version Of Bikini Weapon

Las Vegas, Nevada, Apr. 23.

The detonation of the nation's newest atom-bomb on Tuesday in "Fury Valley," deep in the Nevada hills, revealed a weapon totally different from the great Bikini tests.

This is the opinion of some reporters who covered all three blasts, writes United Press correspondent Frank H. Bartholomew.

Bartholomew, who himself witnessed both the Bikini tests and Tuesday's Yucca Flat blast, said that the bomb set off on Tuesday dealt a fast, clean lethal blow exactly on schedule and exactly in conformity with blueprints and then was done with it.

Hauteclouque Returns To Tunisia

Tunis, Apr. 23.

The Resident-General Count Jean de Hauteclouque, on arriving here by air today from Paris said, "I was happy to find that the view I brought the Premier, M. Pinay, agreed perfectly with his own. This will permit us in conjunction with the Tunisian Government, and under the Bey's auspices to go on with the good work."

Count de Hauteclouque spent a week in Paris consulting the French Cabinet on the Tunisian situation. He will be received by the Bey, Sidi Lamine, tomorrow morning.

Today's Council of Ministers in Paris took no final decision on French representation on the Franco-Tunisian Reform Commission.

A Radical and former Premier, M. Edgar Faure, is being tipped as leader of the French delegation, but it is still not known what proportion of French members on the Commission will come from metropolitan France and from Tunisia.

The Indonesian delegation to the Security Council has sent a letter to the Tunisian Premier, Salah Eddine Baccouch, its contents, to be passed on to the Bey, have not been divulged.

The Conservative newspapers Figaro and Le Monde today published a letter from the "No-Jews" leader, Habib Bourguiba, to the Muslim Brotherhood in 1943 in which Bourguiba envisaged close co-operation with the Axis forces. — Reuter.

The bombs of Bikini were more spectacular, with great vividly coloured cloud masses, riven by conical lightning. The awesome phenomena of the island bombs seemed to reveal a glimpse of the uncontrolled power of the universe and imparted a rather terrifying impression of threatening to burst the limits of control.

The latest Nevada bomb was precise in all its phases. It was dropped exactly on time. From a height of 43,000 feet it exploded within 200 feet of the pinpoint target — an achievement in precision bombing.

FORGOT WARNING

Three seconds after the blinding flash, which was seen at the official ground observation station in Idaho, 420 airmen miles away, the 1,500 troops who had been exposed within four miles of the target centre were told to come up from their crouching positions in fox-holes.

"And then came the only casualties," Brigadier-General Frank Dorn told the United Press.

"We stood up as directed. The blinding glare subsided. We gazed in awe upon the great churning fireball over our heads. We opened our mouths as we gazed upward. We forgot the warning of the shock-wave to come. It picked up sand and gravel. It hit us hard. It gave the palms of 90 per cent of our personnel a neat sun-blasting. Flui, Phui," — United Press.

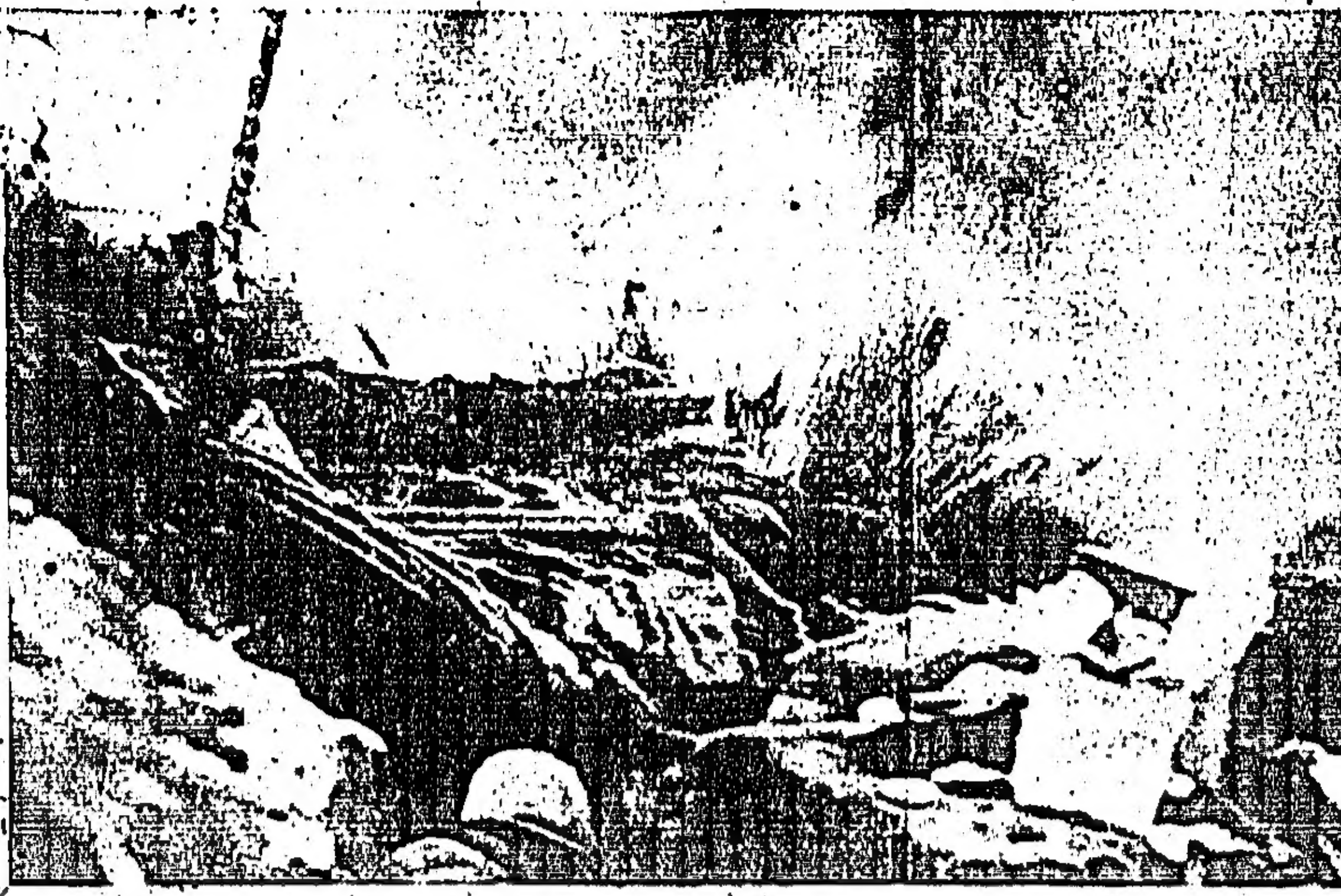
Exiled Newsmen To Meet

Berlin, Apr. 23.

Representatives of 1,300 exiled journalists will meet for a four-day conference in West Berlin tomorrow in an effort to brand the Eastern Press and radio as instruments of Soviet and Communist totalitarianism.

The congress will be held under the slogan "Revealing Truth" by the "International Federation of Free Journalists of Central and Eastern Europe" and Baltic and Balkan countries. — United Press.

DRAMATIC PHOTO FROM KOREA



A dramatic picture showing U.S. Marines ducking for the cover of a protecting bunker as an 82-mm. mortar shell explodes. Navy Combat photographer Edward A. McDade braved the blast to snap this sensational picture on the front in Korea. — Express Photo.

German Ex-Soldier Testifies On Katyn Forest Massacre

Frankfurt, Apr. 23.

A German witness, who gave an apparent Hitler salute today, later told an American Congressional Committee investigating the Katyn massacre that he had not intended to make a political demonstration.

The witness, Hans Blass, a former soldier who claims to have seen graves in the Katyn Forest, near Smolensk, Russia, being exhumed in April 1943, said that his salute on taking the oath was one he had frequently used in German courts.

He had never been a member of the Nazi or Communist Parties, he added.

The Committee said that the oath had not been taken in the manner prescribed by the American Congress.

Blass, in his evidence, said that he had seen a diary belonging to one of the dead Polish officers at Katyn, which bore the date April 20, 1940. He remembered this because that date was Hitler's birthday.

Blass, formerly a member of a German reconnaissance unit, said that he and his friends, discussing the massacre of more than 4,000 Poles found in the Forest, "accused that Stalin had ordered the killing of the officers as a present to Hitler on his birthday."

Dr Helge Tramsen, Lecturer at the Institute of Forensic Medicine in Copenhagen and one of the Nazi-sponsored International Commission of 12 men who were taken to Katyn in April, 1943, testified for over three hours.

BURIED TWO YEARS

Mr Ray Madden, Chairman, said that his testimony had been most valuable in fixing the time of the burial of the Poles in the Forest. He told Tramsen: "Future generations will owe you a debt of gratitude for contributing facts that will help prevent atrocities of this kind in future generations."

Dr Tramsen declared that he had repelled attempts by the Germans to make propaganda use of his visit to Katyn.

His testimony before the Committee today was the first public statement since the Katyn inquiry.

He said that in his view the murders and burial must have taken place during a cold time

of the year or possibly early Spring, and the bodies had been in the graves for at least two years.

The Germans gave the Commission members every facility to carry out their investigation, he said.

SHOT FROM BEHIND

He and other Commission members arrived at Katyn on April 29, 1943. He did not post-mortem there on nine bodies out of about 800 that he saw exhumed. He testified that bullets had been fired at point-blank range into the base of the victims' necks and that their hands were tied behind their backs.

He produced documents, cap badges and Polish paper currency and coins found on the victims.

Dr Tramsen said that the Germans had said that cartridge cases found were of German origin and explained that before the war Germany had sold lots of pistol ammunition to Russia.

All the victims were fully and warmly dressed, wearing either overcoats or leather coats, with some having fur coats on underneath top coats. In many cases the bodies had been congealed together by the weight of others and the tons of sandy earth on top of them. In others they were mummified.

NAZI DOCUMENTS

Paul R. Sweet, American Director of the Joint Allied Commission for the analysis and documentation of captured German files, testifying today produced photostatic copies of German Foreign Office documents at the time when the Nazis were recruiting the International Commission to go to Katyn.

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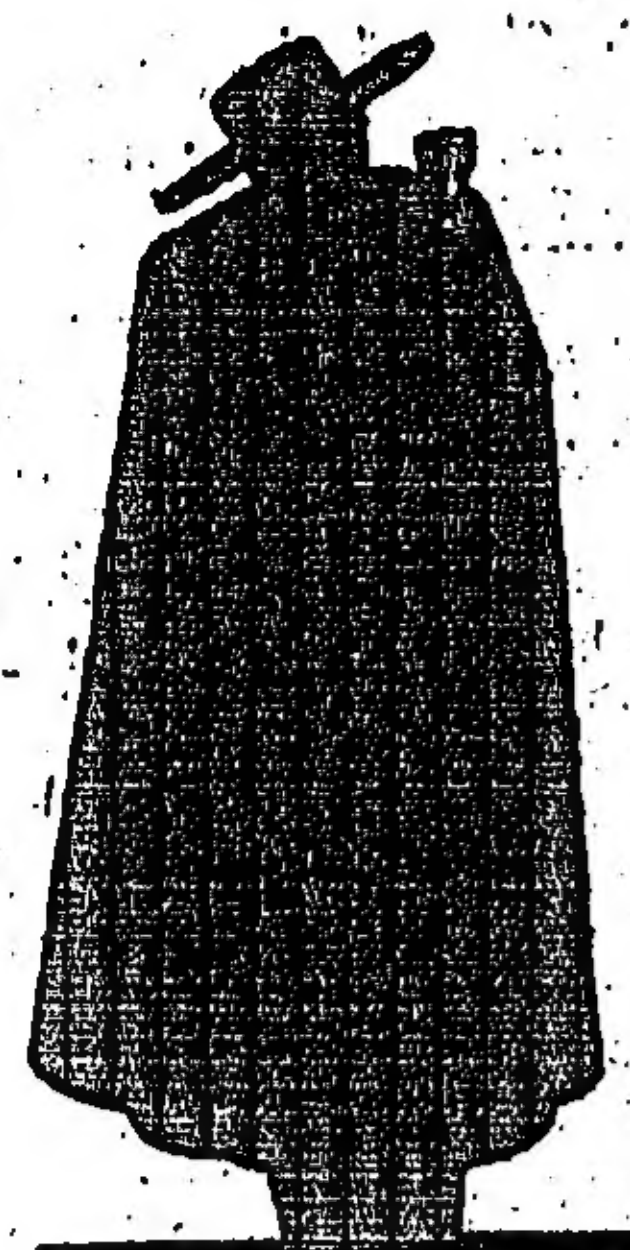
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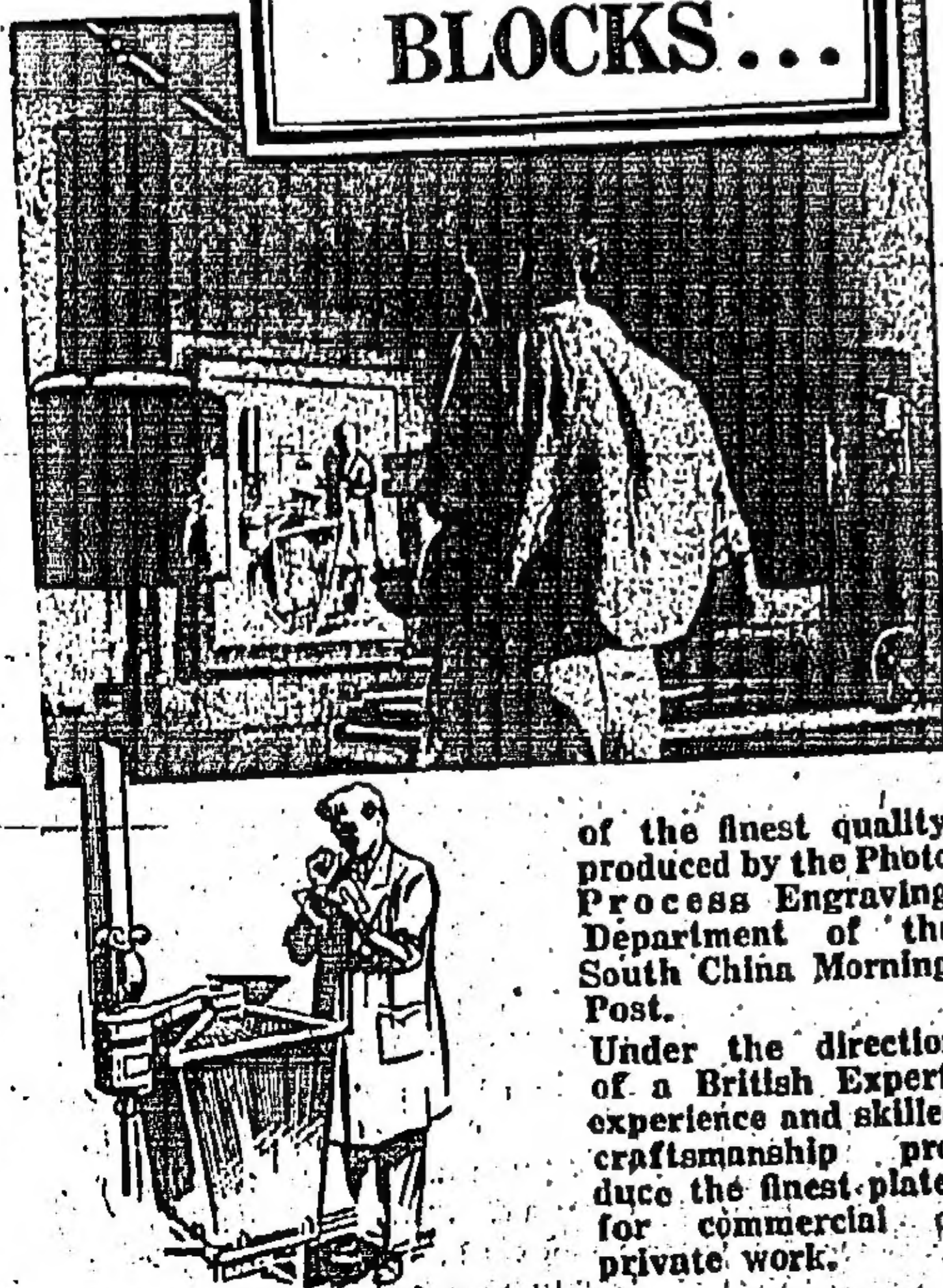
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Man of genius

France already had her problems in Morocco, and was solving them—in her own way. Now that the world situation has focused other eyes and interests on the country these problems have been augmented and intensified. When France first assumed her protectorate 40 years ago she sent a man of genius to pacify and develop the country—Marshal Lyautey. Moroccan nationalists will tell you—and with some truth—that the Lyautey tradition of idealism and imagination has been long forgotten and that France has gradually assumed powers certainly beyond the spirit, and in some instances beyond the letter, of the constitution.

Matters were not improved when the last Resident-General, General Juin, a year ago ordered the Sultan to dismiss extreme nationalists from his entourage, just as has happened now in Tunis.

This tended to make the Sultan a martyr. Many Moroccans who had previously suffered the French gladly now discovered a sudden urge for independence.

70,000 members

Even now, however, the nationalist movement is not strong in party numbers nor even one would say, in general public backing. It is principally an Arab movement, appealing chiefly to the city-bred intel-

lectuals and the educated middle-classes. Istiqlal, the strongest of the four nationalist groups, is estimated to have perhaps 70,000 members. Now nothing at all can be understood about Morocco without reference to this one fundamental fact: that it is populated—leaving aside the Jewish community and the French—by two quite distinct and in some respects even opposed races: Arabs and Berbers. The Berbers are by far the more numerous—six million to two million Arabs. Twelve hundred years ago the Arabs conquered the Berbers, but have never assimilated them. Berbers share with the Arabs the Mohammedan religion, but they speak a different language, have a different culture and habits of thought.

'Much to learn'

Said the son of the famous and powerful Pasha of Marrakech, El Glaoui (himself admittedly pro-French) recently: "Our country has much yet to learn. If we have not the patience to achieve our independence gradually, we shall cut our own throats."

The French, of course, take advantage of this convenient communal dualism, just as the British did for years in India: "Divide and rule." "Without a doubt," they tell you, "Morocco must have her freedom one day—but not yet. If we left today the country would relapse into chaos and be torn by civil war tomorrow." It has an only too familiar ring. But it is probably true.

Yes, say the nationalists, but why is it true? Because the French have done nothing to prepare Morocco for independence, to educate and train the people or absorb enough of them into the administration machine. This is also largely true.

Different story

Besides, the French have been only 40 years in Morocco. Go into any bazaar, and see how the sick still pay out good money for supposed cures for their ills—not merely a multiplicity of herbs, but "secret" remedies they cannot read, eagles' wings, dead chameleons, serpents' skins, all sorts of rotting filth. The French have provided hospitals, peppered the country with health centres, and even wiped out smallpox, and immensely reduced the incidence of venereal disease, which, when they arrived in Morocco, was an almost universal complaint. Housing for the natives on the other hand remains deplorable.

The French are very proud of their new buildings and harbours in Morocco, and naturally so. Towns such as Casablanca and Agadir are virtually boom-towns, with buildings piling up at a prodigious speed. But go into the country districts, or the native quarters of the big cities and (although the Arabs are a clean people) your eyes and nose will tell you a different story. No wonder tuberculosis is rampant. On the outskirts of Casablanca are three suburbs known as tin-can towns (Bidonvilles) built of old petrol cans, odd bits of timber and canvas. No drainage of any kind serves them, no roads, no water or lighting.

Must sub-let

For these "houses" the ground rent may be as much as 3,000 francs a month. Since a married Arab workman in Casablanca earns, if he is industrious and lucky, perhaps 12,000 francs (roughly £12) a month on which to keep his entire family, it is not surprising that he decides he must sub-let a portion of this small black hole to another family, or perish.

This other family, to keep alive, may in turn decide to do the same. The result is that there are sometimes as many as 12 people living in the single room of one stinking hutch, perhaps 20 feet square. The natives are living in worse conditions here than they would have been if the French had never come. In the country-side, families often live in tents or straw huts, a native agricultural worker getting about 100 francs (two shillings) a day. The daily ration of the Moroccan worker is said rarely to reach 2,000 calories a day.

Sparks fly

Here is good tinder for nationalist sparks. It is being struck just now with some effect. Much is also made—and justly so—of the lack of freedom of speech, assembly and movement; of proper codes of criminal or civil law; and of the feudal system under which an agricultural worker is bound to give forced labour to his employer. Moroccan membership of the trade union is virtually illegal. Political groups, however, no legal recognition, and public meetings are strictly forbidden.

These are a few of the bare background facts of the French colonial problem in Morocco. Fences are rare in the desert, but in the current world conflict between West and East the Arab likes to find one to all on. This is not surprising, seeing that he squats precariously, poised between the two warring sides.

Throughout North Africa and the Middle East the East-West struggle has sharpened the hopes and demands of nationalism—the Arab, with his gift for bargaining, is not blind to his own value—but in Morocco the new significance of the country's strategic position has produced its own special complications.

Five air bases

The Americans arrived in Morocco to construct their five air bases unopposed, as any foreigner would be, in the complexities of colonial administration. In general they were for the natives, in the sense that Calvin Coolidge's pastor was against sin; and the natives began by being for the Americans, as expected champions of their cause.

There is a story current, true or not, that when at the time of the Big Three conference in Casablanca Roosevelt called on the Sultan, he promised him his support for Moroccan independence, Americans, anyway, by history and temperament, disapprove of colonialism and favour "quality."

They quickly annoyed the French by wanting to pay Arab workers equal pay for equal work—an enormity! Then they annoyed the Arabs by employing Jews, who are quick at picking up the language.

Pretty sour

Meanwhile the French upset American susceptibilities by the financial conditions under which they lease the airfields that are being constructed—this goes back quite a way in history and is related to trading rights in Morocco which Americans claim to enjoy under a treaty of 1836. Individual Americans are also pretty sour about the extortionate profits which they say French property owners are reaping out of the housing shortage. They are also more than somewhat annoyed among themselves over charges of muddle and waste in constructing the bases.

There is nothing very novel or surprising in all this: It bears the familiar pattern of grievance between allies. The nationalists say, "If this is a fight for freedom it must apply to North Africa no less than to Europe—more especially as you are using North African territory for your strategic requirements." But it is precisely these requirements, that will for the present block their progress. While the global compulsions of the cold war continue, Moroccan

THE WALLS OF JERICHO: NEW DISCOVERIES

(From A Special Correspondent)

A STONISHING discovery—throwing a startling new light, not only on Biblical history but on the beginnings of civilisation itself, were made by a British-led expedition which has just concluded a three-month exploration of the ruins of ancient Jericho.

On her return to London, its leader, 45-year-old Miss Kathleen Mary Kenyon, director of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, and lecturer on Palestine at London University, told me the discoveries indicate:—

- 1 That the popular, universally held theory of how the walls of Jericho fell to Joshua is not justified.
- 2 That Jericho has a strong claim to be the oldest city in the world.
- 3 That it had, in the course of its tremendous history, no fewer than 12 walls, the first of

which dates back to at least 7,000 years ago. Professor John Garstang, who has spent a lifetime excavating Bible sites in Palestine, and notably that of Jericho, has always maintained that the walls of Jericho mentioned in the Old Testament story fell to the Israelites in 1451 B.C. (3,403 years ago), as the result of an earthquake, followed by an intense fire.

Miss Kenyon said to me: "I think Professor Garstang has made a mistake, though I am not prepared to quarrel with Biblical history."

The 12 walls

"There were, in fact, 12 walls of Jericho."

"Our last discoveries show that there were seven successive walls belonging to the Early Bronze Age. The earliest of these would be dated about 3000 B.C., and the evidence is that this was certainly destroyed by an earthquake."

"The latest of them was completely destroyed by fire in 2100 B.C. That wall appears to have been built by invaders, for it shows evidence of hurried construction and of having been destroyed before completion. "In its place was a wall of a very different character, doubtless also erected by the invaders."

Sloping ramps

"This wall was superseded by the first of three other walls which definitely belong to the Middle Bronze Age, about 1900-1600 B.C."

"These defences incorporated a completely new defensive method, with sloping ramps at the first parapet, indicating, I imagine, the introduction of chariot warfare."

"It was after weeks of patient probing of these successive layers of walls that the expedition made what it considers its most sensational find. "Underneath a considerable accumulation of earth, towards the centre of a 300-yard-long trench on the west side of the old city, it suddenly came upon Neolithic remains dating back to 7,000 years ago."

"Our earlier discoveries had shown that Jericho had a long history as a city in the Early Bronze Age, dating back to around 3500 B.C.," said Miss Kenyon.

"But to our great delight we discovered that the remains of a Neolithic civilisation were very much more extensive than had been supposed."

Unusually large

"Neolithic Jericho can be divided into two periods: the latter period there was pottery, in the earlier there was flint and bone implements but no pottery."

"Hitherto, Neolithic settlements in the Near East have been considered to be small villages in which nomadic people began a settled life for the first time."

"It was evident that the Jericho settlement was an unusually large one. Presumably because it had a good water supply. The same springs still water modern Jericho."

"The existence of this city wall shows that the community was a well-organised one, indeed probably the very first large city. It can therefore be claimed to be the earliest city of civilisation."

"The wall, built almost on bedrock, consisted of large undressed stones, the biggest of which was 3ft. by 4½ft."

Tombs beneath

"We excavated a number of houses belonging to this pre-pottery period. They were made from mud bricks, and their walls were carefully plastered."

"Beneath the floors were burial tombs. "In one we found the skull of an old man propped upright in the corner of the room—apparently an attempt by the occupiers to preserve the wisdom of the individual concerned, for subsequent occupants."

"These finds were supplemented by a number of remarkable discoveries in a necropolis of the early Bronze Age."

"All things discovered were in a surprising state of preservation. There were wooden platters, stools, cups, and a bier. Also readily identifiable were junks of meat, pomegranates, and raisins."

"Both the hair and the brain of one skull in these 4,500-year-old tombs were well preserved. A selection of these articles are now on their way to London, where they will be subjected to radio-active examination to determine their exact date."

TOMORROW: Supper with a Moroccan said

OLYMPIC POSSIBLE



An Olympic Games possible is O. Joiaoso from Nigeria, who is a 100 yard sprint star. He is a member of the London University Athletic club, who number many Olympic possibilities as members.—Express Photo.

Plymouth Argyle And Lincoln City Go Up To Second Division

London, Apr. 23.

A large programme of soccer games tonight did not affect the First Division Championship but was mainly confined to Third Division teams.

The two senior games, however, included the Newcastle versus West Bromwich game and West Bromwich, by a clear cut win, had the distinction of beating both the Cup final teams within the space of three days, having won against Arsenal on Monday.

Tonight's was, perhaps, the more meritorious performance as it took place on Newcastle's ground.

Arsenal's Team For Cup Final Is Problematical

London, Apr. 23.

Arsenal have a long injury list and their team for the Cup Final against Newcastle on May 3 is problematical.

Inside-left Douglas Lishman today developed a septic knee following a kick in Monday's game against West Bromwich, and he is in hospital for treatment and observation.

Other injured players are Daniel, Smith, Logie, Cox, Roper and Lewis.

Lewis, who has been out of the game for some weeks, is to be given a test in a friendly against Oxford City. He will play centre-forward.

Logie may be fit for the League game against Manchester United on Saturday. Reuter.

CHAMPIONSHIP CHANCES

Arsenal's chances of winning the League Championship as a result of a victory against Manchester United in their final match of the season this Saturday are very remote.

Arsenal will have to beat Manchester United by 17 goals to all to finish on top on goal average.

The present standings are: Manchester U. 41 22 11 8 69 31 53 Arsenal 41 21 11 9 70 33 53 Manchester's goals were incorrectly given as 89 for, 61 against in Tuesday's China Mail.

PORTUGAL BEAT INDIA 6-1 IN INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY TOURNAMENT SEMI-FINAL

By "OBSERVER"

Portugal strengthened their bid for the International hockey title, which they held the year before last, with an overwhelming 6-1 win over India yesterday at the Recreio ground.

The Portuguese XI consisted mainly of members of the Recreio champion league team and, although they were not at full strength, displayed a vastly superior combination.

They presented an almost impregnable defence with Garcia in goal, Nery and Lionel Xavier the backs, and Ronnie Collaco, Willie Reed and Leo Vieira the halves.

End-of-Season Hockey Festival This Sunday

This coming weekend marks the end of the colony's hockey season and so the end-of-season Festival organised by the HKHA takes place on Sunday. All the clubs affiliated to the HKHA are producing teams except the Argonauts, who are only producing one team, and the University Ladies, who cannot raise a team.

Thus eight ladies' teams and eighteen men's teams will be taking part in what should turn out to be a good day's sport and the final get-together of the colony's hockey players.

The programme starts at 10.30, though Service teams will not be required before 12 noon, and will finish about 5 p.m., allowing an hour for lunch. Provided everyone turns up, each team will get at least two matches, and all but four or five, three matches; teams can also rest assured that they will not have to play two games in succession.

The events will take place on the four hockey grounds at King's Park, the Recreio ground, the two Royal Navy grounds, and the CBA ground.

The ladies' competition will take the form of two quadrangular tournaments, with final matches between the winners of each section. The men's teams have thus been divided into two sections, of four, and each team in a given four will play the other three teams in that section.

The following draw can be announced: First section: Gremlins "A", Victorians, KGV "A", Dorlans.

Second section: Recreio, Gremlins "B", Little Flowers, KGV "B".

The men's competition will be run in the form of a knockout tournament, and those teams which are knocked out in the first round, and in the second round, will have separate knockout competitions run for them.

Although the draw has already taken place, it will not be divulged until the day, when programmes will be available for all, but it may be disclosed that the draw has resulted in nearly all the teams being evenly matched, even in the first round.

The games will each consist of 10 minutes each way, with a one-minute interval, except in the case of the final matches which will be 30 minutes each way, with a five-minute interval.

Inter-School Badminton

Another closely-contested

match was seen in the Inter-school badminton league yesterday at the King George V School court when Diocesan Boys' School edged out Wah Yan Kowloon by three games to two.

Wai Tseng-wing, the first Singles representative, played a great part in his side's victory, taking both his singles sets.

Jacob Wong and Bing Wu clinched the issue for DBS by winning the Doubles match in two sets.

THE RESULTS: Division I: Middlebro' 2, Bolton 0, Newcastle U. 1, West Brom. 4.

Division II (Southern): Bournemouth 0, Exeter 4, Brighton 2, Plymouth 2, Gillingham 2, Aldershot 1, Ipswich 3, Millwall 2, Norwich 1, Reading 2, Watford 0, Torquay 2.

Division III (Northern): Bradford C. 0, Grimsby 2, Chester 2, Workington 0, Crewe 1, Mansfield 0, Lincoln 2, Stockport 1.

Fifeshire Cup Final: East Fife 2, Cowdenbeath 0.

Scottish League (Division "A"): Airdrie 1, Motherwell 2.

Scottish League (Division "B"): Alloa Ath. 2, Queen's Park 0.

Friendly Matches: Chelsea 3, Hearts 2, Tottenham 1, Hibernians 0, Sunderland 0, Third Lanark 0.

Reuter.

THE GOALS: Portugal opened the scoring in the second minute when they overran the shaky Indian defence from the left-wing.

Licel, who made a good run on the touchline and centred the ball across to Billy Soares, who pushed it over to centre-forward Remedios to complete the move with a hard drive.

In the 10th minute Bertie Xavier converted a short corner and a few minutes later Remedios snapped a rebound from the goalkeeper's pads to put his side up by three goals.

Portugal further increased their lead through Billy Soares when goalkeeper Bertie Singh mistimed the ball directly to him and before the interval came, Bertie Gosano got through on the right wing, took the ball into the "D" and drove it well into the net.

In the second half, Portugal made it 6-0, when Lionel Guterres sent his inside-left, Bertie Xavier, through with a good forward pass. India's only goal came from a short corner, Pintos connecting with

THE RULES

The rules will be nearly the same as last year, with the exception that, if there is a draw in goals, then penalty bullies count, and if there is a draw in short corners, then long corners count, failing any other decision, the team in whose half the ball is at the final bell, will be declared the losers. No extra time is allowed for penalty bullies.

Play will be controlled from a central centre, which will be situated on the piece of ground just outside the entrance to the Royal Navy grounds, and Mr May, of the HKHA council, will be presiding over it and acting as timekeeper.

Each game will be started by a bell, rung by the timekeeper at the central centre, so it is up to the captains of the teams involved to have their teams ready on the field when the bell rings. The first matches will start promptly at 10.30 a.m.

To enable prizes to be awarded to the two winning teams (of the ladies' and men's competitions respectively), each team will pay a \$5 entrance fee, as well as, enough to cover two clean goals, to be used in the tournament, and these will be returned afterwards.

Teams should also bring their club colours, and a white shirt as well, in case of two teams with similar colours meeting. The entrance fee and the two balls should be handed in at the control centre on arrival.

The Recreio and Royal Navy clubs have kindly consented to the use of their bar and changing-room facilities.

At the end of the day's matches, the cups and trophies won during the season will be presented to the winners.

All hockey umpires are requested to attend, to assist in the running of this festival.

CRICKET TEAMS

The following will represent the "Optimist" against Royal Air Force at Kai Tak on Saturday at 1.45 p.m.—N.E. Arthur, A.E. Perry, E.W.J. Barber, C.L. Hughes, E.M.J. Barber, G.H.P. Hughes, R. Hughes, I. Strachan, P. Angerley, S. Thorpe, 12th Man, F. Van Gorder.

Dockyard RC v. RAF at Kowloon CC ground on Saturday at 1.45 p.m.—B.G. Tucker (Capt.), G.G. Harries, C.L. Hughes, G.M. Harries, C.L. Back, P. Harries, J.M. Adie, W.D. Lewis, R.F. Maddox, G.W. Harvey, P. Ferrell.

Reserves, R.F.C. Horwood, W. James, Umpire, S. Langmaid, Scorer—F.S. Pryor.

Reuter.

ARMY CRICKET LEAGUE CHAMPIONS



The 33rd General Hospital won the Army Small Units Cricket League and followed their victory up by beating the Major Units League winners.

The 33 General Hospital team is, reading from the left: Back row: Pte. E. A. Johnson, Pte. A. Patchett, Pte. D. Salisbury, Capt. E. A. Britton, Pte. Dobson and Sgt. H. Scott.

Front row: WO1 L. Reed, Capt. A. J. Catley, Lt. Col. A. C. S. Hobson, Col. M. A. Rea and Cpl. W. T. Pitman. — Photo by Ross Miller.

No Relaxation In The Last Week Of The Season For Professional Footballers

Says TOM FINNEY

Easter is the hardest week-end of the year for the professional footballer. There are not many among us who are not pleased it is over. So often it comes in the midst of a big programme of end-of-season mid-week games.

But don't get the idea that those of us not concerned directly with promotion or relegation can now sit back and take it easy until we begin to think about the 1952-53 season in the last week in July.

On the contrary, this can be the most harassing time of the year for a footballer. Many are wondering, in these closing weeks of the season, whether they will be on the retained list. A great many more are wondering what they will be offered in the way of terms for the next campaign.

This is especially true of the not so young, and the man who has not always been in the first team. His future and his livelihood are at stake between now and May 3. He can shape his future and his livelihood by his performances in the remaining matches.

In this game of football there is no letting up. The team in mid-table will often play with the same spirit, if not the same desperation, as the team striving to avoid relegation for the very reasons I have named.

One of the best changes made for footballers in recent times concerned the period of contracts. As you probably know we used to be engaged from May to May. When the season ended, some players inevitably were left without summer wages

and without immediate prospects of a new club.

Now we are engaged from August 1 to July 31. So summer wages are assured and, if a player is notified that he will not be signed for the following season, he usually has a few months to look round.

CONTINENTAL TOURS

Just at this moment I am wondering whether the season is just ending or just beginning. At the time of writing we have one League match left to play at Goodison against Liverpool on Saturday. Then, on April 28, we fly to the Continent for a 12-day tour.

We have matches arranged for Basle in Switzerland; then on to Brussels, Luxembourg and, finally, Ludwigshafen in Germany. It will, I am sure, be a very pleasant trip with enjoyable games. But don't run away with the idea that footballers are now sitting back and taking things quietly!

The Cup Final at Wembley between Arsenal and Newcastle on May 3 is one of the pleasures we shall miss.

Foreign tours are very much in favour with League clubs these days. Some of them are bound to be affected by England's Continental trip, which schedules matches for Italy, Austria and Switzerland. The FA, I presume, will have first call, although, in the case of Preston, it would be possible to play for club and country on both tours.

I ought not to complain about the amount of football we are getting. We had Good Friday off! Originally Preston were to have the fixture list to play the Spurs at White Hart Lane, but a rearrangement, because of Cup-ties, enabled that match to be brought forward. So my Good Friday was spent in a little trip into the country, plus a peep at the reserves who were playing Everton reserves. This was a vital match in the Central League championship. Everton won 2-0.

On Easter Saturday we met Chelsea and won by the only goal scored. Chelsea, after their Cup semi-final clashes with Arsenal, were without Roy Bentley, and Bobby Smith was injured.

What a fine season they have had at Stamford Bridge, when, one remembers that a year ago they escaped from relegation by a decimal point in goal average.

Their centre-half, Johnny Harris, admitted they were well beaten in the second match with Arsenal but it was tough and go, apparently, in the first match. Anyway, well done Chelsea!

SPURS' GREAT SIDE

Easter Monday morning brought Tottenham to Goodison—the score was 1-1. It gave me an opportunity to meet old international colleagues and adversaries, including Ronnie Burgess, surely one of the best club men and one of the best wing half-backs in post-war years.

I met met Ronnie in November, 1946, at Maine Road, Manchester, when he was playing at left-half for Wales and I was on England's right wing. Tottenham won 3-0. Haas been in almost every Welsh team since then and has been one of their stalwarts through the Second Division into the First.

In years to come I am certain we shall talk of Ronnie Burgess very much as Arthur Grimstead, Spurs' half-back, after World War I, is talked about now. In fact, this Tottenham team will go into football's history books as one of the great sides of all time.

You may have seen them beaten. You may even have seen them play about on First Division standards. But they have based their reputation on art and craft and on the fact that they had a man—even goalkeeper or full-back—in possession of the ball the whole team is geared to attack.

If I were watching football every week instead of playing, I am sure I would rather see that type of game. No wonder the Spurs got 60,000 inside their ground for almost every match they play.

WICKETS STILL REMAIN THE KEY TO BRIGHTER CRICKET

Says DENNIS HART

The 1952 cricket season approaches under a decided financial shadow. Attendances last season were 10 per cent below those of 1950 when the West Indies toured England. And it is perhaps expecting too much of an already weakened Indian touring team that this summer they will be able to halt the slide.

What is needed is an internal "blood transfusion"; some means of brightening county cricket so that spectator interest is maintained.

One such suggestion has been put forward recently by Mr. E. H. Holmes, former Surrey and England player. It is that a table be compiled showing a balls per run average for each county. Such a table, it is claimed, would be an incentive to faster scoring.

NO ANSWER PROVIDED While it may be interesting for the statistician, it does not, unfortunately, provide the answer. This purpose could easily be defeated if a county scored slowly, and then bowled negatively to bring opponents down to their own rate.

Apart from which, cricket is already becoming a slave to statistics without introducing new tables and records. These only serve to destroy the true spirit of the game.

Many a good innings in the cold fact of runs per minute has been slow, but invaluable to the side, and enthralling to spectators.

For instance, who can forget Godfrey Evans' heroic effort for England in the Fourth Test at Adelaide in 1947? When he came to the wicket just after tea on the fourth day, England were 295 for eight, and nothing it seemed could prevent an Australian victory.

Evans played with Denis Compton for two and a quar-

ter hours and defeat was averted. It is one of the slowest innings on record. During his stay he made only 10 runs and, more amazing still, was at the wicket 95 minutes before scoring at all.

NOT EVEN AN ALSO-RAN In the Holmes table, this innings would not even be mentioned as an also-ran. But it saved England, and even the most biased Australian critics were loud in their praises.

It is possible to quote other instances. There was the time when Hobbs and Sutcliffe batted all day on a real Brisbane "sucky" for 233 runs. Once again the scoring was not fast, but it was one of the finest exhibitions of batting ever seen on a bad wicket.

The table would be misleading in another respect. Nottinghamshire, who play at Trent Bridge, which was a batsman's paradise last season, would naturally have a faster scoring rate than Lancashire whose wicket at Old Trafford is more sporting.

And so we see the whole matter comes back to the old question of wickets. Make them sporting to give batsmen and bowlers an equal chance, and there would be no need

to compile any more tables and records.

Further, there would be an end once and for all to the business of "bumper" and "body-line" bowling. Fast bowlers would not have to pitch the ball half-way down the wicket to obtain height.

The art of real fast bowling could be revived, in place of the present medium-paced swingers which are the stock-in-trade on feather-bed wickets.

BATSMEN WOULD BENEFIT Batmen, too, would benefit. Better stroke play would be encouraged by bowlers attacking the stumps all the time, and not bowling negatively. They are forced to do this on "sucky" wickets to keep the runs down. As a result—the batsman's scoring range is limited. Matches might finish early, and centuries become fewer. But what matter, it is more creditable to earn fifty runs than have a hundred served up on a pipe.

County secretaries may argue that games ending in under the three days would, despite them of the third day, save money. The answer, of course, is that they would be more than compensated by the bigger crowds the brighter cricket would attract.

(London Express, 4/24/52)

THE GAMBOLS



BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE			
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.			
SAILINGS TO			
"SHANGHAI"	Hongkong	10 a.m. 25th Apr.	
"SUENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 26th Apr.	
"HANYANG"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	5 p.m. 26th Apr.	
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 29th Apr.	
"FOOCHOW"	Semarang	10 a.m. 30th Apr.	
"SINKIANG"	Sourabaya & Macassar	10 a.m. 30th Apr.	
"SHANGHAI"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 1st May	
"SUENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 3rd May	
"HUPUI"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 4th May	
"SINKIANG"	Singapore & Penang	5 p.m. 5th May	
"SUENKING"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 10th May	
"FOOCHOW"	Djakarta, Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	10 a.m. 13th May	
"SINKIANG"	Singapore	10 a.m. 20th May	
"FUKIEN"	Singapore	10 a.m. 20th May	

ARRIVALS FROM			
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	24/25th Apr.	
"FOOCHOW"	Osaka	28th Apr.	
"HUPUI"	Tientsin	28th Apr.	
"SINKIANG"	Bangkok	29th Apr.	
"SUENKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 1st May	
"SINKIANG"	Singapore	1st May	
"SUENKING"	Yokohama	4th May	
"FOOCHOW"	Kobe	7th May	
"SUENKING"	Keelung	10th May	
"FUKIEN"	Yokohama	18th May	

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE			
SAILINGS TO			
"TAIYUAN"	Kure, Yokohama, Nagoya, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne	1st May	
"CHANGTE"	Sydney & Melbourne	10th May	
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne	24th May	
ARRIVALS FROM			
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	27th Apr.	
"CHANGTE"	Kure	7th May	
"TAIYUAN"	Mol	21st May	

BLUE FUNNEL LINE			
Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said			
"ARCANUS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	24th Apr.	
"AENEAS"	Liverpool & Dublin	29th Apr.	
"PERSEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th May	
"AUTOMEDON"	Genoa, Rotterdam & Hamburg	22nd May	
"CALCHAS"	Dublin & Liverpool	26th May	

Sails			
Arrives			
"AGAPENOR"	Liverpool	Rotterdam	20th Apr.
"CALCHAS"	do	do	21st May
"AUTOMEDON"	do	do	11th May
"PERSEUS"	do	Sailed	17th May
"ATREUS"	do	do	23rd May
"HELEPHON"	25th Apr.	do	31st May
"CYCLOPS"	5th May	do	10th June
"PELEUS"	12th May	10th May	17th June
"ANTIOCHUS"	18th May	do	23rd June

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool.
Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES
SAILING for KINGSTON & NEW YORK via JAPAN
SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & PANAMA CANAL
"ACAMENON" 2nd June
ARRIVING via MANILA FROM
U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS
"ACAMENON" 30th Apr.
"DONA AURORA" 17th May

Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.			
Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K.	(on return)
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7:30 a.m. Mon. Thurs. 7:00 a.m. Tues. Fri.	1:00 p.m. Mon. Thurs. 1:30 p.m. Tues. Fri.	
HK/Hongkong/Hainan (DC-3)	1:00 a.m. Tues. 3:30 p.m. Wed.		
HK/Singapore (DC-4)	10:45 a.m. Tues. 6:45 p.m. Wed.		
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NOTICE
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A Technician is required in the Department of Geology and Geography. Candidates for this post should have some experience of the care and maintenance of scientific instruments such as petrological microscopes and diamond edged high speed cutting machines. They will also be required to know how to cut and mount thin sections and polish rock specimens.
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A. ROWE-EVANS, Acting Registrar.

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Consignees per BARBER-WILHELMSEN LINE, M.S. "TANCREP" are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown, where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.
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To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.
No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 26th April, 1952, will be subject to rent.
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No Fire Insurance will be effected.
W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD. Agents, Ben Lino Steamers, Ltd. Hongkong, 21st April, 1952.

African Delegates Boycott Talks On Federation Plans

London, Apr. 23.
Discussion opened here today on a Central African Federation but representatives from Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia refused to take part.

A Colonial Office spokesman said the object of the conference was to examine a draft scheme for federation of Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia.

No final decision would be made at this meeting, he said.
Observers believe the Africans are refusing to join the talks because they fear that the racial discrimination of South Africa would move into the three protectorates if they were merged into a union.

During the past few days, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, has talked frequently with Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland representatives in the hope of persuading them to join in the discussion.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, promised in the House of Commons today facilities for a debate on the proposed federation with reference to the attitude of Africans.

The Minister of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lennox Boyd, replying to questions, announced the British Government's intention to go on with the conference, in spite of the absence of the African representatives from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

A DUTY
He pointed out that the African representatives from Southern Rhodesia would be present and the Government, as the protecting Power, had a duty to the other territories and they thought it best to go on with the conference.

Mr. James Griffiths, former Labour Secretary of State for the Colonies, thought that this would have harmful repercussions on Africans and he asked for an immediate debate as a matter of urgent public importance.

The Speaker, Mr. William Morrison, ruled against this.

Mr. Churchill then intervened to say that there were matters of great importance and the Government would provide for a debate on these "large issues." United Press and Reuter.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN
By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

ALL OCCURRED AT THE SAME TIME, MILES APART. ALL VICTIMS IDENTIFIED THE SAME PICTURE!
"SOME FINGERPRINTS WERE FOUND, ALL CHECKED TO THIS MAN!"
HORSEFACE HARRY! BUT HE WAS IN THE CELL NEXT TO ME! HE'S STILL THERE!
EXACTLY! NOW WHAT?

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"T-THIS... THIS MUST BE WEE DORRIS'S BETROTHAL RING TO WEE LAURIE! BUT... BUT SHE SAID, SHE LOST IT THREE YEARS AGO WHILE SWIMMING! HOW DOES IT TURN UP NOW... LIKE THIS?"
"TIL THE END O' TIME, WEE DORRIS!"

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Shakespeare's Birthday Commemorated
Stratford-on-Avon, Apr. 23.
Celebrations of William Shakespeare's birthday reached their peak today when thousands of pilgrims flooded through the gaily decorated streets of this old town.
For the first time since 1939 the German flag was among the flags of all nations unfurled along the main street and along the riverside to the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre.
It was the first time ever that the flags of Vietnam and Yemen were flown publicly in Britain.
As the flags were ceremoniously unfurled, local dignitaries, foreign diplomats and other distinguished persons filed in procession to the house where Shakespeare was born 388 years ago.
They then went to the Holy Trinity Church beside the River Avon to lay flowers on the grave in the chancel.
This Warwickshire town, 80 miles from London, was roused early today by peals of bells rung by ten stalwart bell-ringers to herald the birthday.
Crowds besieged the flower shops to obtain sprigs of rosemary to wear in buttonholes throughout the day as "Rosemary for Remembrance" has pride of place here on the Bard's day.
Then the crowds stood and watched the diplomats arriving. After an official welcome, the diplomatic representatives walked in procession to the centre of the town for the important ceremony of unfurling the flags.
Each Ambassador took up his place at the foot of a flagstaff. Trumpets sounded and the flags were unfurled simultaneously to flutter in the April Wind.
Reuter.

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